

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME X.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1879.

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NUMBER 22

THE THIRD VETO.

The President has vetoed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill in a message assigning his reasons. The message is in some sense a repetition or a supplement to the other two, the reasons for his objections being substantially the same in all. The President gives substantially his objections in the following:

The true meaning and effect of the proposed legislation are plain. The supervisors, with the authority to observe and witness the proceedings at the Congressional elections, will be left but there will be no power to protect them, or to prevent interference with their duties, or to punish any violation of the law from which their powers are derived. If this bill is approved, only the shadow of the authority of the United States at the national elections will remain, the substance will be gone. The supervision of the elections will be reduced to a mere inspection, without authority on the part of the supervisors to do any act whatever to make the election a fair one. All that will be left to the supervisors is the permission to have such oversight of the elections as political parties are in the habit of exercising without any authority of law in order to prevent their opponents from obtaining unfair advantages. The object of the bill is to destroy any control whatever by the United States over the Congressional elections.

He says also:

The statutes of the United States which regulate the election of members of the House of Representatives are essential parts of which it is proposed to repeal by this bill, have been in force about eight years. Four Congressional elections have been held under them, two of which were at the Presidential elections of 1872 and 1876. Numerous prosecutions, trials, and convictions have been had in the courts of the U. S. in all parts of the Union for violation of these laws. In no reported case has their constitutionality been called in question by any judge of the courts of the United States. The validity of these laws is sustained by the uniform course of judicial action and opinion.

He then gives details of proceedings under the laws now existing and shows that they have had a beneficial effect, cites the report of the committee of the 44th Congress showing the necessity of the laws in the larger cities, and claims that there is no demand from the people of the country for their repeal.

LATE NEWS.

The Democrats in Congress are badly demoralized. The more sensible of them are in favor of passing the regular appropriation bills and adjourning. A small portion are disposed to filibuster. It is said that the northern Democrats are receiving representations from their constituents which make them shudder.

The Attorney General has given notice that there is no funds coming to the credit of the Department of Justice to pay the expenses of the term of the U. S. Court which is to sit this week at Raleigh. It is the largest criminal docket since looking times and the delay will cause great increased expenses to the government and great injustice to clients. This is one of the results of the neglect of Congress to pass the regular appropriation bills.

The Republicans of Ohio held their state convention at Cincinnati on the 28th of May. Ex-Gov. Dennison was permanent chairman. On the first ballot the whole number of votes was 561, of which Mr. Charles Foster received 280 and Mr. Alphonso Taft 271, and Gen. Keifer 1. Mr. Foster's nomination was made unanimous and great enthusiasm.

Gen. Hickenlooper, of Cincinnati, was nominated for Lieut. Governor. The other state officers were all nominated.

The first three resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, that the Republican party of Ohio, reaffirming the cardinal doctrines of its adopted faith as heretofore proclaimed, especially its adherence to the maintenance of free suffrage, equal rights, the unity of the nation and the supremacy of the National Government in all matters placed by the Constitution under its control.

Resolved, that we earnestly appeal to the people, in the exercise of their power through the ballot box, to arrest the mad career of the party now controlling both branches of Congress under the domination of a majority of men lately in arms against the government and now plotting to regain through the power of legislation the cause which they lost in the field—namely, the establishment of state sovereignty by the overthrow of national supremacy.

Resolved, that the party having committed itself to an attempt to break up the government by refusing to appropriate to the legitimate objects itself public moneys already collected from the people unless the Executive shall give his official signature to measures which he conscientiously disapproves—measures plainly intended to allow free course to fraud, violence, and corruption in the national elections and to impair the constitutional supremacy of the nation—deserves the signal condemnation of every honest and law-abiding citizen.

Other resolutions denounce the extra session of Congress. We congratulate the country on the success of its financial policy, reprehend the disposition

of Democrats to stir up strife, and are stalwart throughout.

The N. Y. Times has the following upon the quarantine bill:

No bill ever passed by Congress so positively antagonizes the state rights theories as this quarantine bill, and yet all the southern members and other Democratic sticklers for the rights of the states voted for, and many of them earnestly advocated it. The Republicans did not fail to improve the opportunity thus presented to remind the state rights men of their inconsistency in advocating a measure intended to give the Federal Government full control of quarantine regulations, while at the same time they were resorting to violent methods to prevent the government from regulating its own elections. The action of the southern advocates of state rights on the Quarantine bill shows that their peculiar theories are adjusted entirely by sectional interests and partisan exigencies. It will be difficult for them to explain how the United States can enforce sanitary regulations at New Orleans and New York for the protection of the public health, and yet not be able to make and enforce laws to protect the people of those cities in their right to vote and to defend the ballot from fraud and pollution, particularly as in the first case the constitutional authority is implied and doubtful, and in the latter it is expressed and positive.

CITY ITEMS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

George W. Price, Jr., has taken charge of our city subscription, and is authorized to collect and receipt for moneys due the Post for subscriptions.

All papers after this issue, which are not paid for, will be promptly stopped.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

County Commissioners meet to-morrow afternoon.

No interments in the Catholic Cemetery last week.

No interments in Oakdale Cemetery the past week.

No interments in Bellevue Cemetery for the past week.

The Supreme Court convenes in Raleigh to-morrow.

There are twenty-five vessels now in port, small coasters not included.

The Board of Audit and the Board of Aldermen meet to-morrow afternoon.

There were eleven arrivals of vessels in port during the past week, and five clearances.

Eight interments in the Catholic Cemetery during the past week—5 adults and 3 children.

67,000 feet of lumber, and 68,525 shingles shipped from this port in the past four days.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge Bond presiding will convene in Raleigh to-morrow.

Only 1,120 cases of spirits and 1,005 barrels of rosin exported from Wilmington by water during the past week.

Mr. O. Hunter, one of the editors of the "Journal of Industry," a very handsome and well edited paper published at Raleigh, N. C., is in the city in the interest of his paper. Mr. Hunter is one of the ablest young colored men in the state, and exceedingly energetic. He is determined to make his paper a success. The people of North Carolina should encourage him—the subscription price is only \$1.00 a year.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.—Sergeant Taylor, who is in charge of the Union Soldiers Cemetery here, has kindly furnished us with the following statistics of that beautiful enclosure:

There are 2069 graves.

Known U. S. soldiers,	709
Unknown U. S. soldiers,	1398
Total interments, to date,	2107
Of these (included with above) there are,	
Known U. S. soldiers (col.),	56
Unknown U. S. soldiers (col.),	502
Total interments (col.),	558

Mr. GUTHRIE.—In our issue of the 18th inst we stated that we had "understood that the fraudulent usurper of the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Brunswick county was in the city last week inquiring who was the local editor of the Post," whereupon we proceeded to inform him &c. Mr. Guthrie called on the editor a few days ago while at Smithville, and stated the information that he was looking for the local editor of the Post was incorrect. We take pleasure in giving Mr. Guthrie the benefit of this statement for we believe the man has sense enough to answer for already without placing more upon his shoulders. His appearance shows that conscience is wearing upon him very much; it must be when a man has any question about whose money he is buying his Pork and Hominy with. He can't eat with very much relish.

THE NATIONAL DECORATION.

Imposing Procession—Address by Hon. W. P. Canaday—Salute Fired by Cape Fear Light Artillery, &c.

On Friday at 2:45 the procession began to form in front of the City Hall, and prepared to march to the National Cemetery.

The procession consisted of four companies, Col. Mabson's battalion, N. C. S. G., including two companies from Fayetteville: the fire companies, the schools and the Sunday schools, &c. While the procession was forming the Revenue Cutter Colfax, Capt. Barr, fired a national salute from the foot of Princess street.

The procession was nearly a mile long, and presented a very fine appearance.

As the concourse approached the gate of the National Cemetery the Cape Fear Light Artillery, Capt. Walter McRae, which had already been stationed inside the enclosure with its full armament, fired a National salute.

Arriving at the grand stand, which as well as the gates and all the graves, was draped tastefully in flags, Gen. Abbott the Master of Ceremonies, proceeded to open the services with a Dirge by the Fayetteville Band, prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fry, of St. Stephens A. M. E. Church, then music by a choir which volunteered for the purpose.

He then, with an allusion to the fact that an ex-Confederate officer for the first time was to deliver the address, and that in the ceremonies the grey had saluted the blue, with a brief acknowledgment of the courtesy thus exhibited, introduced the Hon. W. P. Canaday, the orator of the occasion. His address will be found below.

Officers and Soldiers, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Time, in these our modern days, is more precious than formerly. Fifteen years is a long interval now in the history of a state, and fifteen years have dawned upon us since the gleam of a hostile bayonet pierced the thick woods and glens of Virginia, and the crack of the rifle and the last shot in the great rebellion sounded above obstructions in the flowing currents of waters which glided so merrily now in the sun-bare and are robed in the plumage of an unfettered commerce. During the same brief period we have seen old dynasties overthrown, great campaigns conducted, and the destiny of mighty peoples decided.

The life of a generation scarcely exceeds thirty years. Five hundred millions of the men who walked the earth when the muttered thunders died away among these everlasting hills, have passed away. Probably in another half-century years have hurried by, and the earth is now the scene of a new generation, and the old earth on either side will follow with fast falling footsteps the same old pathway to the stars. They will join the innumerable caravan zone before them into the abyss of an unbounded eternity. In twenty years, if it please God to unroll the virgin page, another century will begin, and there will be recorded the same history. For in the coming years, in all ages, mankind will remain the same, with the same passions and interests, the same sad experiences, and the same unending destiny.

If, perchance, of those who were old enough in 1861 to take part in public events one shall with bodily health then survive, he will find it difficult to explain present events to the satisfaction of the average American citizen. Never were a people so engaged with each other more embarrassed by social and domestic relations which could not be suppressed. Never was a war conducted with a more relentless severity, a fiercer energy, a more dauntless courage, a larger expenditure of life and money, and never before has a combat proved of more practical results either to the conquerors or the conquered. It has settled great questions of state, probably the most important ever referred to the sword. The war has been a terrible bondage. But the gentle hand of peace soothes all things. Its plowshares level the trenches; soft rains wash out the crimson stains of the blood of battles, and summer robes the earth in hues of sunshine and emerald.

The golden ears of wheat and the tasseled corn stand as in ranks and wave their gentle verdure where hoated the standards of charging lines and squadrons. Even men's minds change, and prejudices are abandoned; facts and dates once familiar become confused and indistinct. The conclusions of history are reversed by the inexorable decree of justice and truth. Looking abroad however upon the condition of our country, and comparing its steady advance in prosperity, this slow but sure and general revival of its industries and commerce, and the wonderful advance of science in its application to agriculture and the mechanical arts, the uninterrupted increase of our population, and the necessary submission of the states to a central authority once divided and despaired, but now compact into a free republic, which is the hope of the oppressed, the example of those who love liberty maintained by law, which is respected by foreign nations, and unites at home under one flag the vast breadth of a continent, preserving the peace between its teeming millions, which no other human agency could produce;—comparing these great possessions with the unrest and disquiet which pervades Europe and the other American states, causing their Kings and rulers to tremble in their palaces and society to be agitated with vague terrors, and an insecurity which for-

bodes serious calamities, who shall say this government of ours is not the most stable and the people the most happy on earth?

We of the south cannot complain of our present lot as a people. Distinctly warring in 1861 for an independence which was idle and impossible, considering our habits and necessities, a separate independence which was impracticable and impolitic, and for slavery which was condemned by the Christian world, what southern statesman is there now who does not acknowledge that the success of the rebellion would have been a burden and a calamity? The abolition of slavery which we opposed and for which we are indebted to the war is a greater blessing than any legislation ever could have conferred on a people. It elevated the African slaves from the condition of brutes to that of men and citizens. It placed them with unshackled limbs and free action upon the great highway of civilization and progress, and it released us from an incubus and nightmare which drove sleep from the pillows of the innocent and robbed labor of its due repose. It substituted for a worthless population without responsibility or interest in our country or its institutions, millions of educated laborers, the bone and sinew of the land, who are citizens of worth and integrity, a class who largely increased our representation in Congress, who make good soldiers in time of war, contribute to our domestic safety and the public defence, and in peace as laborers and husbandmen accustomed to the climate and the inhabitants, develop the resources and increase the wealth of our country.

Less than thirty years hence, in the first quarter of the coming century, among the thronging multitudes moving in these streets not an individual will probably survive who took part for or against the Union, for or against African slavery, for or against the right of secession. "Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return." Ears that heard the roar of cannon, the hurrahs of Fort Sumter through one hundred brazen lips belched forth the red artillery, sending bursting bombs across the historic harbor of Charleston, will then be closed in death. The eyes that beheld the flash and watched the white smoke as it rose upon the blue sky behind Fort Moultrie, will then be wrapped in thick night, and communicating with earth. The last survivor of those dreadful days bemoaning his fate of surviving the heroic age of the Republic, will have gone down to a silent tomb.

I, a Confederate soldier, who bore arms against the men who sleep under these green mounds, having been led to find that the great error which had occurred, and having arrived at different conclusions from most of my former comrades, ask the question: Suppose the Confederate States Government had succeeded, and two organized military republics on the frontier stretching from ocean to ocean, over a country four times larger than Africa, half as large as Asia, these immense frontiers would have been a vast waste, with lines of fortifications six thousand miles in extent on either side, posts and bulwarks of an overwhelming American military tyranny. What would have become of civil liberty?

But the principles of the war were the principles of the future, the latent heroism of the American people was revived; the stagnation, the corrupt atmosphere of peace disappeared amidst the smoke of battle. As a citizen of our country I rejoice that the American race were found not unequal to the expectations of the world. In view of the present situation of the high future, another question recurs: What shall one day be said of the men and women of America, of the occupants of these graves and those beyond, and of the cause in which they were respectively engaged? The exaggerations of romance, the license of song, the dreams of chivalry will soon disappear before the cold scrutinizing gaze of a posterity which compares the blood which will be diluted by the absorption of a vigorous Union element, and whose Confederate sentimentality will be moderated by the practical benefits of citizenship in a government strong enough to maintain them at home and abroad, and which they themselves will assist in controlling. Among the romantic theories which have gibbered beneath the rusted test of practical experiment one of the most fanciful and visionary was that of secession. The question is already often asked what was the necessity of this cruel and bloody war? And the answer is a very plain one. To settle the question of "State Rights" and "Slavery." The people of the south had taught their children at their breasts, in the public schools as well as from the rostrum that slavery was right, and that states were sovereign and supreme. After a bitter conflict for years between the politicians on the stump, as well as in the halls of Congress, and not being able to settle these important questions, they were finally referred to the arbitrament of the sword, and by the sword it has been decided that in this country there should be no compulsory labor, and that all men regardless of color shall have equal rights before the law and at the ballot-box, and that the government of the United States is supreme over the state governments. We are a nation, and not a confederation.

There were four millions of the population of the south in slavery, and by the war being forced on the country by the southern politicians, they were made free. It is true that the time would have come when their freedom would have been declared if there had been no war. That would have taken years, and probably the better never would have been enjoyed by the present generation. But the day when Fort Sumter was fired upon by the southern soldiers was the turning point in their fortunes, and the victory won by the brave Union soldiers and sailors resulted not only in striking the shackles from the four million slaves and making them

free, but it also made them equal before the law and at the ballot-box with other American citizens. The triumph of the federal soldiers was the end of slavery on this continent. Now it can truly be said this is "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

We are assembled here to-day in this sacred enclosure to recognize the debt of gratitude our country owes its defenders, the preservers and defenders of the National Union. Wherever on this broad continent repose the bones of a federal soldier, in the bayous of Louisiana, in the cotton fields of Mississippi, on the plains of Georgia, in the mountains and swamps of Carolina, beneath the living sands of Fort Fisher, upon the battle fields of Virginia, along the dark Potomac, in hundreds of grave yards and cemeteries throughout the north, beneath her swelling bosom ridged with graves, they laid them down to their last sleep, and they died a cheerful sacrifice upon the altar of patriotic, uncalculating devotion.

In all these states, and among all these people, whether connected with the dead by ties of blood, or regarding them with aversion; whether they sleep near their friends, or as they sleep here in a land of strangers; whether the graves where they lie be deemed a monument or an altar, and the dust which envelops them be sanctified by kneeling, dust or shared with their tears; whether it be absolved by the fears of affliction, or looked upon as men look upon the graves of their conquerors; in every state of this great Union, fettered by no sectional lines, rising above local prejudices and party lines, all the citizens of this great Republic should recognize the debt the nation owes these fallen heroes; these men who in the hour of its supreme peril abandoned their friends and gave up their lives for its preservation. In the great struggle of the rebellion it was the will of God that the Government should triumph, and that human slavery should cease. The grand corner stone of our republican institutions, washed up by the tides of human passion, was taken up, relaid, put down and readjusted.

It has been our sad fortune to behold the mighty fabric erected by our fathers assailed in an hour of madness by their offspring. A continent trembled beneath the shock of contending hosts; the children of Washington poured out paternal blood to water around his deep foundations in a vain and idle effort to obtain sectional supremacy, in violation of the original compact. May God grant that if this civil war shall bear no other fruit it will teach Americans the folly of such attempts from any quarter. Then not in vain will these have died; not in vain will we deck their graves with flowers to-day; not in vain will kindred tears have fallen nor the duties of patriotism been performed. Every grave will be a tongue, every flower a poem, every breeze a dirge, and the Union will be perpetual.

After the address the ceremonies were concluded by more music by the band and the choir, by a salute by Col. Mabson's command, and by decorating the graves with flowers, when the large gathering withdrew towards town, each organization by itself.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT.

The following is the annual ratio of deaths to each 1,000, from all causes in various parts of the United States and foreign countries, compiled from the Bulletin of the Public Health, issued by the Surgeon-General, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, under the National Quarantine Act of 1878.

For the week ending May 17, 1879.	
Boston	17.2
Providence	23.8
New York	24.8
Brooklyn	16.4
Philadelphia	16.7
Pittsburgh	16.7
Newark	27.9
Baltimore	15.9
San Francisco	22.9
Portland, Me.	13.0
Cincinnati	16.7
Hudson County, N. J.	24.1
Indianapolis	20.0
Philadelphia	20.0
Ridgeland	20.0
Baltimore	20.0
St. Louis	14.9
San Francisco	14.4
New Orleans	21.2
Montreal	20.0

GREAT BRITAIN.

Oldham	20.0
London	23.8
Birmingham	22.9
Glasgow	22.9
Dublin	21.0
Plymouth	20.0
Princeton	21.7
London	21.7

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Munich	12.0
Berlin	23.8
Hamburg	23.8
Cologne	23.8
Frankfurt	23.8
Strasbourg	23.8
Leipzig	23.8
Breslau	23.8

AUSTRIA.

Vienne	23.8
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RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg	23.8
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CUBA.

Havana	Yellow fever caused 8 deaths, smallpox 20.
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Colonel Duncan K. McKee has been invited to deliver his lecture on laughter, at Charlotte, and has accepted the invitation, and will lecture there on the 12th of June next. The Charlotte people may prepare their laughing apparatus for the occasion, for they really have a treat in store, and they will enjoy it.

CARELESSNESS.—The city authorities led a deep well uncovered on corner of Second and Church streets, Saturday night last, and a woman came very near losing her life by it. She was passing and fell in, but fortunately her screams brought immediate assistance.

The Superior Court convenes to-morrow, Judge Seymour presiding.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY. JUNE TERM, 1879. I AM DIRECTED by his Honor, Judge DOCKET of New Hanover Superior Court, to give notice that the STATE will not be called until Thursday of the second week (June 12th), and that parties and witnesses in cases on said docket will not attend until said day.

STACY VASAMBRINGE, Clerk Superior Court, New Hanover County.

June 1-11

Free Love Lodge No. 1469, G. U. of O. F.

June 1-11

H. J. WHITEHEAD, N. G. W. HALL, N. G.

A. J. JONES, P. N. F. E. M. GREEN, P. N. F.

T. F. HALL, Treasurer. J. M. SLOAN, V. G.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.
W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1879.

It is estimated that in the last year the dogs in North Carolina have destroyed 40,000 sheep. If this is so it is a serious obstruction to an important industry—the wool growing interest. As well as we all like our dogs, and as necessary as they are, we cannot afford to keep them at this vast expense to our state. It is a subject which demands the attention of all our people.

We invite especial attention to an article copied from the *Chatham Record* in another column, on the subject of the Cape Fear and Yadkin railroad. This is one of those enterprises in the right direction, tapping as it does the rich regions of the west, and being a natural tributary to Wilmington. When this important line is completed, as it promises soon to be, we shall have an avenue into a region as yet unopened by any railroad, and which will contribute largely to the prosperity of all the territory through which it will run.

We print in another column an article from Scribner's entitled "Southern Civilization." We print the article, not because we agree entirely with all parts of it, but because it is well for our readers to know what is said of us in such circles at the north. What is said about an element of our population which the writer speaks of as "the better south," is correct. There is a very large element among the whites in all parts of the south, which is dissatisfied with the state of things politically. Their views of affairs are much broader than the clap-net of the crossroads, and the balderdash of caucuses, and the legislation of cliques. But they mostly vote with the Democrats and maintain a discreet silence except in a very private way. They are not leaders in any sense, but are quiet and unobtrusive and submissive. They do not countenance the violation of law, nor bad laws. They are sensible and upright in their opinions and purposes, submit to things which they cannot well prevent, keep on friendly terms with their neighbors, and are borne along in the ruling political current. This is the "better south" of which the article speaks. It must be said also that there is a class of young men who have grown up since the war, who are without the acerbities of the old politicians, who are thinking for themselves, who are looking forward instead of backward, and who have more of cosmopolitan ways and ideas than the element which emerged from the late tumults.

GOV. VANCE IN THE SENATE.

It is not our purpose to enter into any general criticism of our new Senator's maiden speech. That we leave to our Democratic friends. It is not of much matter to consider the speech as a literary production, whether in terse dialectics it equaled Calhoun, or in masculine comprehension it equaled Webster, or in eloquence rivaled Henry Clay. We propose to cite a few facts which will not be denied in this part of the country by persons who know our Senator best. In his late speech he opposed in strong language the use of the troops at the polls. We quote:

"Even so we fear and believe that when an American Executive crosses the Rubicon of his constitutional powers and appears at the place of choosing our rulers, armed, either with the sword or with illegal powers of arrest, he thereby proclaims himself the enemy of the liberties of our people."

We quote again:

"Let each Senator say for himself what he thinks of his state; for its people incapable of self government, of choosing their rulers peaceably and honestly? * * * For one I can say with unspeakable pride and with absolute truth that the people of the state of North Carolina, who sent me here are able, willing, and virtuous enough to fulfill these and all other high functions of free government."

Let these professions go for what they are worth. But let our Senator recall to himself a few facts. In 1864, during the war, he was a candidate for Governor of North Carolina. He was the Jeff Davis, and ultra, bitter-end, war candidate, as against Gov. Holden who represented the peace element. At every precinct where Holden had friends troops were stationed by order of then Governor Vance. They stacked their arms and elected Vance. They scrutinized every man who offered to vote. There never was in any part of the United States a military interference in an election more unwarrantable and flagrant than that. Even before the election Gov. Vance issued a proclamation in which he informed Union people that they would be "despised and hustled from the polls." It is perfectly well known that that election was carried by the terrorism of military force.

Possibly Senator Vance does not hold the same opinions now as Gov. Vance did in 1864. At all events he condemns the use of the army now to keep the peace and secure a fair election, when he actually used it in 1864 to

secure his own election. It occurs to one that Senator Vance himself may be shown to have been in 1864 an "enemy of the liberties of our people" of whom he speaks now with such "unspeakable pride." The fact is that there never was a military tyranny on the American continent which approached that very tyranny of which Gov. Vance was a large part.

THE DEATH OF MR. GARRISON.

William Lloyd Garrison is dead. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1804. He learned the trade of printer, and at an early period of his life became an anonymous contributor to newspapers. He finally became the founder in Boston of a paper called the *Liberator* which advocated the immediate emancipation of the slaves. He encountered great hostility even in the community where he lived, was several times in prison, was sometimes in danger of losing his life by mobs, and was so hated in the south that the legislature of Georgia at one time offered a reward of \$5000 for his delivery in that state.

For more than twenty years his attacks against the institution of slavery were constant and relentless. Poverty did not dishearten him, no personal danger appalled him, no hopelessness of his cause checked him. He fought boldly, bitterly, violently what he considered to be a gigantic wrong, until he saw the slaves freed by one dash of Lincoln's pen.

When this great triumph came he laid down his reeking blade. He withdrew from the anti slavery societies to which he belonged. He stopped the *Liberator*. He proclaimed that the great controversy to which he had sacrificed his life was ended. He stepped at once from the ferocity of fanaticism, as it were, to the repose of philosophy. He who had stood foremost where the fight was thickest sought the shades of philosophic retirement. His whole great nature seemed to be absorbed in satisfaction and gratitude at the accomplishment of the great work of his life, and he brought the strong brain and the discipline which he had acquired in the terrible struggle to broad reflections on results. He seemed to have forgotten injuries and to have forgiven enemies, and probably went to his grave with kindness even to the slaveholders, as he did with calm counsels to the freedmen.

THE TROUBLE AMONG DEMOCRATS.

At the time we write there is every appearance that the Democratic majority in Congress feel that they have made a broad mistake in putting themselves in the attitude of looking the wheels of the government. As it stands now the three appropriation bills which were incorporated the extraneous legislation repealing certain statutes relating to national elections, have passed. Two have been vetoed and the other will be. The dead lock is complete. The next week will be without funds on the part of next July and there will be serious embarrassment in our public business.

The more reasonable and conservative of the Democratic members seem to be convinced that the larger part of the responsibility for this embarrassment will fall upon them. It was they that in caucus agreed upon these measures and instituted these proceedings. They not only agreed upon them but they were put forth with indecent threats and bravado, as in the case of Senator Beck and Mr. Blackburn. These men now evidently see that the people of the country will put the blame for any difficulty which may arise to the government upon the parties which originated it. It is true that the President might have assented to these measures by signing the bills, but he gave the very best of reasons for not doing so, and undoubtedly reasons which will meet the approval of the great mass of the people. Everybody who stops to think at all on the subject is convinced that these offensive measures were put forward in this form in order to compel the President to assent to what his judgement did not approve of.

The news from Washington is that the more reasonable Democrats appreciate the dilemma into which they have led themselves. They see plainly that they are obliged either to pass the regular appropriation bills, unembarrassed by this pernicious legislation, or to adjourn, run away, and leave the government which is their duty to provide for in extreme difficulty. The *N. Y. Times* correspondent gives the opinion that;

A majority of the Democrats will ultimately vote to pass appropriation bills free from all extraneous matter, but whether the appropriations will be voted in the usual manner—that is, for one year—or whether the appropriations made for the current fiscal year will be continued for the six months ending December 31, 1879, is a matter which will be determined by the Democratic caucus. The conservatives favor the former proposition, for the reason that they believe it would be disastrous to the Democratic party to leave this question undecided, and thus be forced to renew the contest in December next, when the extended appropriation would be almost exhausted, and when they would be required to vote at once the supplies for another period, or accept the responsibility for seriously embarrassing the government.

But he adds:

But the indications are that in order to mollify the implacables the supplies

will be voted for the six months ending with December, on the basis of the appropriations made for the present fiscal year. The Democratic caucus will be convened immediately after the legislative bill is returned to the House, and until then the Democrats will continue in a state of painful uncertainty. Blackburn, Beck, Eaton, Whyte and other extremists are opposed to any concession and insist on fighting it out on the line on which they started. To this extremity has the "rule or ruin" policy of the Democrats brought the country. The people evidently do not like it, and they are bottling up a good amount of indignation for the time when they can show it.

There is a very decided muddle in Ohio Democratic politics. Senator Thurman who really does not want to run for Governor is being pressed to run by his friends, and, it is said, has half assented. Bishop the present Democratic Governor wants to run also again, and, it is said that he is supported by Tilden and his "bar" o' money, because he wants to kill off Thurman, so as to get him out of the way as a candidate for the Presidency. In the mean time the Republicans have abandoned the idea of nominating Secretary Sherman, and are settling on ex-Attorney General Taft or Mr. Charles Foster, late member of Congress, either of whom they can elect in October.

THE SILVER BILL.

It appears now that in consequence of some crafty proceedings this bill has passed the House in a very objectionable shape. The Marsh amendment was thought to protect the government against the schemes of the owners of bullion, but it is now found that the Secretary of the Treasury is obliged to issue his certificates at the rates of bullion on the previous week at New York, and San Francisco. So the dealers in bullion can hold a part of their silver and putting enough on the market to raise the nominal price, can thrust into the Mints the balance and make their profits on it. The Secretary according to the bill has no choice in the matter. There is no calculating the embarrassments which will arise to the Treasury if this bill should pass the Senate without modification. There are four members of the judiciary committee of the Senate who are reckoned to be against the Warner bill, Bayard, Morrill, Kernan and Jones.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R. R.

(From the Chatham Record.)
A full meeting of the directors of the above named company was held at Fayetteville on the 15th inst., and some important business transacted. In accordance with the authority given by an act of the late legislature it was resolved to issue at once mortgage bonds to the amount of one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars, being four thousand dollars per mile of the forty seven miles of completed road. The mortgage was written and executed, and Mr. Gray will go to New York next week, and have the bonds executed, and place them on the market. They will be issued in denominations of fifty, five hundred, and one thousand dollars, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York. There is no reason why these bonds should not sell for their par value, as they are fully secured, and pay also much higher rate of interest than so many other investments do. With the proceeds of the sale of these bonds the work on the road will be pushed on more vigorously than ever, and four people may feel assured that the completion of the road to Greensboro will be an accomplished fact at no distant day. At this time there are two hundred convicts at work between Ore Hill and the Gulf, (as has been recently mentioned by us,) and in a few days one hundred additional convicts will be put to work on the line now being located just this side of Greensboro, so that with a force of three hundred at work it cannot be very long before the road will be built.

The Randolph people are very anxious to have the road extended by way of Franklinsville, thus going near all the cotton factories on Deep River, and affording an outlet for a large and productive section of the country. While this is very desirable, yet the extra cost of that route is so great (estimated at \$100,000) that it is feared it cannot be done. The directors, however, have resolved to adopt this route (notwithstanding the extra expense incurred,) provided the people of Randolph will contribute, or rather subscribe, seventy thousand dollars. So thoroughly in earnest are our Randolph friends and so anxious are they to have this road near them, that they can and will raise the required amount. They propose to raise fifty thousand dollars by county subscription, and twenty thousand by the factory companies.

But this road is not to stop at Greensboro, for as its name indicates, it is to be pushed on through the rich Yadkin Valley to Mt. Airy and thence to Ore Knob. It has not yet been decided to go by way of Winston (which is off the direct route) or proceed straight to Mt. Airy. At the late meeting of directors on the 15th, several prominent gentlemen of Winston were present, and urged that the road should go by that growing and prosperous town. No definite action, however, was taken in the matter, but negotiations will doubtless be attempted to consolidate or make some arrangement with the present Railroad from Greensboro to Winston. We sincerely trust that such negotiations will be made and succeed, and that in the near future we will have one continuous line of railway under one management from Ore Knob to Wilmington, passing on its route the towns of Mt. Airy, Winston, Greensboro, and Fayetteville. Such a road will do more than any other towards building up the great "North Carolina System," and will develop the rich products and inexhaustible mines of the best section of our good old state.

SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION.

(From Scribner's Monthly.)

We wonder if the south knows how hard it is making it for its friends and those who would think well of its spirit and society. We know there are two souths, but everybody does not know it. We are quite aware, and every one is likely to be so, that the south is politically a unit for its own purposes. Even in this we think southerners make a grave mistake, as southern solidarity will be sure to beget northern solidarity, and the south knows that means for them and their views of national policy. But for this we have no disposition to blame them. We understand in this quarter that the south has no great love for the national flag as such, and that "the lost cause" is still very precious to its politicians and its people. We understand this, we say, and we expect in all their dealings with national affairs only such a policy as would naturally be dictated by the circumstances in which they are placed, and the unrepentant spirit which still possesses them and on which they take their stand and boldly make their boast.

With this we do not quarrel. We expect it. It is the most natural thing in the world that we should have it; but certain events have occurred in the south of late with astounding frequency, which betray a condition of morals and society that makes every true friend of the south and every true American hang his head in shame. Murder after murder is perpetrated in high life with the coolest blood and nobody is arrested for it and nothing is done about it. Now, as we have said, we are perfectly aware that however much of a unit the south may be politically, there are socially two souths. There is a law-abiding and law-abiding south, and there is a south that is neither the one nor the other. We understand perfectly that to a great number of southern people such a beastly murder as that of Judge Chisholm and his family is horrible. We understand that to these people such notable murders as have taken place all over the south during the last three months are a great shock and a great sorrow. The feeling of indignation in some of their best newspapers, but the trouble is that the south is utterly overawed by the other south, so that no man dares to move for the maintenance of the law and the punishment of crime. Murder is committed, and the murderer shakes his bloody hands at the law everywhere and walks the streets with entire freedom and impunity. Human life is accounted of no sacredness whatever, and law and the executors of law are held in perfect contempt. The judge upon his bench is not safe. Even the lawyer who tries a case that involves any serious personal relations takes his life in his hands when he does so. The most trivial causes seem sufficient to awaken the brutal instincts of men and to induce the extreme of violence. Fighting weapons seem to be in every man's pocket, as if he lived in a state of war, and he does not hesitate to use them on the smallest provocation.

We read of banditti in Italy who make it unsafe for a traveler, who has any money to get outside the lines of Rome, and it is so called spiritual head, do now reaffirm the deliverance upon this subject of the Assembly of 1835 as applying to the Romish hierarchy headed by the Pope and falsely claiming to be the Church, which is opposed absolutely and irreconcilably to the doctrine of the Holy Scripture, is corrupting and subverting a large part of Christ's Church, over which it has usurped supreme control.

About a year ago Marian Hovey, trustee for her father, Geo. O. Hovey, proposed to give \$10,000 to the Harvard medical school, "if its advantages could be offered to women on equal terms with men." The overseers have voted that it is inexpedient to recommend to the President and fellows of the university that the proposal be accepted. It was also voted that it is expedient that under suitable restrictions, women may be instructed in medicine by the Harvard University in its medical school. The restrictions are understood to be that women shall be instructed separate from men in all exercises in which students take an active part, such as laboratory work and recitations, and in lectures on women's diseases, anatomy, and the like.

A Leaf From a Noble Biography.

(By telegraph to the N. Y. Tribune.)
WASHINGTON, MAY 18.—Senator Hill in his recent speech came very near proving that he had always been a white-souled Union man and that "Z. Chandler" was the guilty original cause of the recent quarrel between the sections. The following resolutions, which were introduced into the Confederate Senate in October 1862, by the gentleman from Georgia, will now be of general interest:

1st. That every person pretending to be a soldier or an officer of the United States who shall be captured on the soil of the Confederate states after the 1st day of January, 1863, shall be presumed to have entered the territory of the Confederate states with intent to incite insurrection and to abet murder, and unless satisfactory proof be adduced to the contrary, before the military court before which the trial shall be had, he shall suffer death. And this section shall continue in force until the proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, dated Washington, September 22, 1862, shall be rescinded.

2nd. Every white person who shall act as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer commanding negroes or mulattoes against the Confederate states, or who shall arm, organize, train or prepare negroes or mulattoes for military service, or aid them in any military enterprise against the Confederate states shall, if captured, suffer death.

3rd. Every commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the enemy who shall incite slaves to rebellion, or pretend to give them freedom under the aforementioned act of Congress and proclamation, by abducting or causing them to be abducted, or inducing them to abscond, shall if captured suffer death.

know exists, to assert itself, and declare that these things, so cruel and disgraceful, shall no longer degrade the American name.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It is said that John B. Haskin, late a member of Congress from New York is the person to whom Secretary Sherman wrote the letter about the Presidency. Haskin is an anti-Tammany Democrat and somewhat liberal.

Your Mile Run, which flows through a part of the Bradford, Pa., oil region, has for ten days been almost literally a flood of petroleum. The production of oil has been so much greater than the shipments that the tanks have overflowed, and at least 1200 barrels of oil a day have run into the stream.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "Providence was on the side of the Republican party in sending Mr. Chatterlain to Peru and putting Zach Chandler in his place in the Senate. Zach is equal to a forty horse-power pump for stirring up the Confederates."

The Vicksburg *Herald*: "If our fellows don't stir up state rights again pretty soon, there is danger that the national quarantine law will be passed. Then we will have a lot of national Pillsbury's invading our 'teehouse rights' for the purpose of keeping out the yellow fever and other trifles. Where are Hooker, Goode, and Sam. Cox? Do they not see the impending danger?"

Lieut. Commander Crowninshield of the Portsmouth, now at Port Royal, reports that he found the Gulf Stream everywhere exceptionally near the coast, and running at an unusually high velocity. At Cape Lookout and Hatteras it was less than three miles from the shoals, and so strong and swift as to carry the Portsmouth fifty-six miles to the northeastward, during a calm, in fourteen hours or at the rate of four knots an hour.

A colored man, named Lancaster, a deaf mute, was baptized at Petersburg the other day. Before taking him into the water the officiating minister wrote the baptismal vow on a slate, which the mute read. Then he was immersed. On reaching shore the mute, to the amazement of all present, cried out "Thank God!" and then became mute again. The incident is a most remarkable one, and has made a great impression on the negroes, who are very much excited and concerned over such a sudden and brief cure.

At the Presbyterian assembly at Saratoga, Dr. Erskine N. White offered the following resolution in regard to the Pope, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Assembly in full accordance with the words of our confession of faith respecting the Church of Rome and its so called spiritual head, do now reaffirm the deliverance upon this subject of the Assembly of 1835 as applying to the Romish hierarchy headed by the Pope and falsely claiming to be the Church, which is opposed absolutely and irreconcilably to the doctrine of the Holy Scripture, is corrupting and subverting a large part of Christ's Church, over which it has usurped supreme control.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIFE IN A BOTTLE.

The Most Valuable Medical Discovery Known to the World—No More Use For Quinine, Calomel or Mineral Poisons—Life for the Blood, Strength For the Nerves, and Health for All.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC. Believing that by cleansing the blood and building up the constitution was the only true way of banishing disease and being enabled to live with vigor and strength, I have been very much broken down in constitution, and after trying the best physicians and paying out my money for many kinds of medicines advertised without finding a permanent cure, I began to doctor myself using medicines made from roots and herbs. I fortunately discovered a wonderful Bitters of Blood Cleanser, the first bottle of which gave me new life and vigor, and in time effected a permanent cure. I was free from catarrh, my lungs became strong and sound, being able to stand the most severe cold and exposure, and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight. Feeling confident that I had made a wonderful discovery in medicine, I prepared a quantity of the Root Bitters, and was in the habit of giving them away to sick friends and neighbors. I found the medicine effected the most wonderful cures of all diseases caused from humors or scrofula in the blood. Impurities, Bad Stomach, Weakness, Kidney Disease, Dropsy, Liver, &c., &c. The news of my discovery spread very rapidly, and began to attract other until I found myself called upon to supply patients with medicine far and wide and I was induced to establish a laboratory for compounding and bottling the Root Bitters in large quantities, and I now devote all my time to this business.

I was at first backward in presenting this way of curing disease to the public, not being a patent medicine man and with small capital, but I am getting bravely over that, and am now crowded with orders from druggists and country dealers, and the hundreds of letters I have received from persons cured, prove the fact that no remedy ever did so much good in so short a time and had so little success as the Root Bitters. In fact, I am convinced that they will soon take the lead of all other remedies in use. Nearly one hundred retail druggists, right here at home in Cleveland, and many more in other parts of whom have already sold over one thousand bottles.

Root Bitters are strictly a medicinal preparation, such as was used in the good old days of our forefathers, when people were cured by some simple root or plant, and when calomel and other poisons of the mineral kingdom were unknown.

They act strongly on the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels regular and build up the nervous system. They penetrate every part of the body, searching out every nerve, bone and tissue from the head to the feet, cleansing and strengthening the fountain springs of life, hence they must reach all diseases by purification and nourishment.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailments is, use Root Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life.

Thousands of persons in all parts of the country are already cured of chronic diseases. They have saved many lives of consumptives who had been given up by friends and physicians, and cured many chronic cases of Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and skin diseases, where the medicine had failed. Are you troubled with sick headache, costiveness, dizziness, weakness, bad taste in the mouth, and general debility, and broken down in constitution? You will be cured if you take Root Bitters. Have you humors in your blood, or a blot on your face or skin? Nothing will give you such good health, strength, and beauty as Root Bitters.

Now I know that jealous physicians will say I am a quack, and that I care not. It is now my desire and determination to place my Root Bitters before the eyes of the people in the reach of all those suffering throughout the world. Sold by wholesale and retail druggists and country merchants, sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles \$5.00. For certificates of cures, and a full description of the medicine, send for a circular around each bottle of medicine. Read and judge for yourself.

Ask your druggist or merchant for FRANKLIN'S ROOT BITTERS, the great Blood Cleanser, and you will be cured. I can recommend because he makes a larger profit.

G. W. FRAZIER, Discoverer,
338 Superior St., Cleveland, O.
For sale by T. S. Burbank, Wilmington, N. C.

Proposals for Furnishing Rations and Ship Chandlery for Revenue Vessels.

CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C.
SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, May 27th, 1879, for supplying Rations and Ship Chandlery to be bid for separately, the use of the crew and vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service in this Collection District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Schedules of articles of Ship Chandlery to be bid for will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects, if deemed for the interest of the Government so to do.

W. P. CANADAY,
may 11—3t. Collector.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of twenty-five or thirty years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. It cures itching, burning, and smarting, does no harm to good, William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly after sitting, standing, warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and nothing else.

Physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and this city, and spent hundreds of dollars, and found no relief until I obtained a box of Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has cured me completely.

JOSEPH M. RYDER, Cleveland, O.
"I have done more good than all the medicine I ever tried, and I have spent more than \$100 with doctors, besides medicines I am sure cost me more than \$40."

DAVID SPARKS, Ingraham, Ill.
"I have suffered twenty years with itching and ulcerated piles, having used every remedy that came to my notice without benefit, until I used Indian Ointment and received immediate relief."

JAMES CARROLL, (an old miner), Tecoma, Nevada.
"No Pile Remedy ever gained such rapid favor and extensive sale. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. For sale by T. S. BURBANK."

March 23—1y.

WANTED.

A LIMITED number of active energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance.

TO MAKE MONEY.

Each will please answer this advertisement by letter, stating what business they have been engaged in, and those who mean business need apply.

Address,
april 20—1y
FINLEY, HARVEY & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN WERNER, H. C. PREMPERT,
Formerly of Richmond, Formerly of Goldsboro, N. C.

WERNER & PREMPERT,

Personally in attendance at
HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 11 North Front Street, South of Purcell House, and No. 7 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment.

Manufacturers of Tonics, Hair Oil, Cologne, Renovators, Dyes, Beautifiers, &c., &c.

april 12—1f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

THE following are a few of the testimonials in favor of the Schnapps:
MR. UDOLPH WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York:
Dear Sir—I feel bound to say that I regard your Schnapps as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

22 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, NOV. 21, 1867
UDOLPH WOLFE, Esq. Present:
Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself, or recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of Gin.

Very respectfully, yours,
Signed CHAS. A. SHERLY, Chemist.

UDOLPH WOLFE, Esq. Present:
Dear Sir—I submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of Schiedam Schnapps, which I took from a fresh package in your bonded warehouse, and found before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification; that it is the mark of a bel aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics. Respectfully,

FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

NEW YORK, CHAMBER STREET,
November 25th 1867.

UDOLPH WOLFE, Esq. Present:
Dear Sir—The undersigned have carefully and thoroughly analyzed a sample of your "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," selected by ourselves, and have found the same free from all organic or inorganic substances, more or less injurious to health. From the result of our examination we consider the article one of superior quality, healthful as a beverage, effectual in its medicinal qualities. Respectfully, yours

ALEX. TRIPLE, Chemist.

FRANCIS E. ENGELHARD, M. D.

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

UDOLPH WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,
may 4—1y 18 Beaver street, New York.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1879.

List your taxes to-morrow.

Only two sinners confined in the city prison.

The police made but seven arrests during the past week.

Twenty-three vessels and upwards sailed for this port from foreign ports.

Marriages licenses were issued to one white and six colored couples during the past week.

Maj. Abraham Holiday of Fayetteville, was in our city on Friday, attending the memorial services, &c.

Four chattel mortgages, two mortgages and six deeds were probated by S. VanArndt, Esq., during the past week.

Capt. William M. Poisson, of this city, was in attendance on Greensboro Female College Commencement last week.

There are 766 bales of cotton, 6344 barrels of spirits, 113,616 do rosin, 17,440 do tar, 4094 do turpentine on hand and a float at this port.

154 bales cotton, 960 barrels of spirits, 6719 do rosin, 990 do tar, 2,946 do turpentine, were received at this port during the past week.

Five hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents were paid into the City Clerk and Treasurer office during the past week.

The hardware merchants of this city have signed an agreement to close their places of business at 7 o'clock p. m., during the summer months.

Mr. L. A. Angel is making preparations to connect about forty of the most important business establishments in this city with the Edison telephone.

The Revenue cutter, Capt. Barr, very properly fired minute guns on the 30th while the memorial procession was moving towards the National Cemetery.

The flags on the Custom-House, on the cutter Colfax and on J. H. Neff, Esq.'s store were at half-mast on Decoration Day. Several stores on the streets were closed.

The dog law goes into effect to-morrow and all dogs found running at large without a badge will be scooped in and carried to the pound and if not redeemed in three days will be put to death.

The two military companies of Col. Mabson's battalion arrived on Thursday night, took part in the Memorial services on Friday, and left for home Friday night, on the North. They are a fine looking body of men, and the manner in which they conducted themselves while here was universally and favorably commented on.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF A PRISONER.—John Davis, who is confined in Smithville jail, sentenced to be hung on the 11th of July next, for murder, made his escape last week from the jail, but was recaptured immediately. We hope the man who is acting sheriff will not undertake to relieve himself from hanging Davis by letting him loose.

Rev. B. R. Hall, delivered a temperance lecture at the Fifth Street M. E. Church on Tuesday night last. Mr. Hall is doing great good in this city; he is a very fine speaker, a young gentleman of exceedingly pleasant manners, makes himself agreeable to all and his lectures on temperance are very fine. He is entitled to the thanks of this community for his noble work.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—Harmon Teigen imagined that Simon Reese, colored, had assaulted him and swore out a warrant before Justice Gardner. A preliminary examination was had and the case dismissed at the prosecutor's cost. As is generally the case nothing is done in magistrate's circles during court week. A few civil cases were disposed of during the week and the pugilistically inclined have deferred action until next week or until the Grand Jury is discharged.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, President of the State Board of Health, was in the city on Friday last, and being a state officer his friends desired him to go down the river with Messrs. Robinson and Morning, but we are informed that Mr. VanBokkelen, who had charge of the affair, refused him an invitation. Dr. Satchwell is one of the most distinguished physicians in this state; his character is exceedingly good, in fact it is perfect. He has just been elected to one of the most responsible positions in this state, and if this excursion on the Colfax was an official visit to the river and harbor improvements, as it has been represented to be by Mr. VanBokkelen, then Dr. Satchwell, one of the State officers, had a right to be one of the party, and we cannot understand why this eminent citizen and officer of the state should have been slighted. If it was a private political caucus affair, as many truly believe, then Dr. Satchwell was too honest a man to be one of the crowd, and we tender him our congratulations on not being invited.

Front Street M. E. Church has elected the following delegates to the Methodist Conference: Messrs. J. H. Mair, W. M. Parker, R. W. Chadwick and J. E. Leggett, delegates, and Messrs. Ed. Love, C. L. Gaffin, alternates.

REPORTED DEAD.—It is reported that Dink Holmes, colored, a well known horse trader died very suddenly last Friday evening. It is said he was testing his strength in lifting heavy weights during the afternoon and burst a blood vessel which resulted in his death a few hours later.

YACHT RACE.—RAH FOR THE ROSA.—The first race of the season by the yachts of the Carolina Yacht Club was sailed on the Cape Fear on Thursday afternoon. The yachts Restless, Frolic, Bonnie Lassie, Rosa, Lizzie, Gipsy, and Riddle were entered and started as written above. The Rosa was again victorious and was saluted by the steamers in port. The Frolic's stays gave way during the first course and she was withdrawn. The Gipsy did not do as well as was expected of her and she was withdrawn by her commander, as there were no paddles offered as a prize to the slowest yacht. The race was an exciting one and the yachts behaved beautifully. The home buoy was rounded at the finish in the following order: Rosa, Riddle, Restless, Bonnie Lassie and Lizzie; the course having been sailed in 2h 7m 44s, by the Rosa.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Scipio Hill was up again on Monday on the same old charge, drunk and down; he was sent below for five days.

Geo. Petrels for being drunk and disorderly, and resisting the police was fined twenty dollars. He went in to retirement for twenty days having spent his money for "bug juice" on Saturday night.

Tuesday his Honor's time was not claimed by any offenders of the law.

Wednesday there was nothing on the police docket and consequently no court.

Thursday things began to look serious for news gatherers. The police had nothing to report and there was no city court.

Mike Pedon and J. J. Wilson two little colored boys who indulged in a fist fight on Thursday afternoon and divided the interest of the spectators of the boat race, were before his Honor on Friday morning, after taking a refreshing nap of about ten hours in the city prison. Wilson was discharged but Mike was sent below for five days.

Yesterday there was no court and the Mayor's duties were brought to a close for the week.

COL. WM. S. DEYANE.—IN MEMORIAM.—On Tuesday, the 20th ult., just before the adjournment of Duplin Court a meeting of the Bar was held, with Col. Wm. A. Allen presiding, for the purpose of taking some action in relation to the death of Col. Wm. S. Devane, of this city, a fact which would have earlier received our attention had not it been overlooked. A few appropriate remarks were made by the Chairman, after which he appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. E. W. Kerr, J. L. Stewart, Swift Galloway, O. H. Allen and A. G. Ricard, to draft suitable resolutions, who reported the following:

WHEREAS, In the Providence of an All Wise God, death has removed from among us our highly esteemed friend and brother, Wm. S. Devane, therefore, Resolved, 1. That in his death, the legal profession has lost one of its most honored, ablest and most faithful members, society one of its purest and brightest ornaments, his country a tried and true patriot and one of her most worthy citizens, and his family a most affectionate and devoted husband and father.

2. That as we loved and honored him while he lived, so in death we will cherish his memory, emulate his virtues and commend his high sterling qualities. 3. That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their irreparable loss. 4. That we request His Honor, A. S. Seymour, the Judge presiding in this Court, to direct that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Court, and that the Secretaries send a copy of the same to the family of the deceased and to the Wilmington Star and Review, and to the Goldsboro Messenger and Mail, with a request to publish the same.

Pending the motion to adopt, appropriate remarks were made by the committee.

CRIMINAL COURT.—This Court convened in special session Monday morning at 10 o'clock, His Honor, Judge Meares presiding. The following named persons were drawn upon the Grand Jury, to wit: John E. Crow, foreman, Jas. O. Bowden, A. S. Winstead, H. Nash, E. P. Bailey, B. A. McClammy, Geo. Grady, W. H. Taylor, Jno. Ottaway, Jas. W. Green, S. H. Morton, H. B. Jewett, John Dyer, Stephen Keyes, Daniel H. Lyon, Jesse Ives, T. J. Southernland, J. W. H. Burnett.

The Jury were empanelled and His Honor delivered his charge which together with swearing in witnesses consumed the entire forenoon and the Court adjourned at 10 o'clock until half past two.

At half-past 2 o'clock the Judge took his seat again and the docket was taken up. The first case called was State vs. S. A. Richardson, charged with perjury. Verdict not guilty.

Tuesday.—State vs. A. C. Wessell,

charged with affray. Verdict not guilty. State vs. Harkless James, charged with F. and A. Verdict not guilty. State vs. Henry Aiken, charged with burning woods. Verdict guilty. Motion in arrest of judgment and for the discharge of the defendant was granted.

State vs. John Davis, charged with false pretence. Submitted. Sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Wednesday.—Glasgow Hill, arraigned upon the same charge as above, trial set for Friday at 10 o'clock. Messrs. E. S. Martin and Thos. W. Strange assigned as counsel for the defendant.

Irving Washington, arraigned upon the same charge as above, trial set for Saturday at 10 o'clock. Messrs. J. D. Bellamy, Jr., and A. G. Ricard assigned as counsel for the defendant in this case.

State vs. Andrew Hogan and Peter Hogan, charged with larceny. Verdict of guilty in the case of Andrew, and Peter was discharged.

Thursday.—State vs. Anthony Howe, charged with malfeasance in office. Mistrial. Jury withdrawn.

State vs. Ella Holmes, charged with larceny. Verdict guilty.

State vs. W. H. Boyette, charged with larceny. Defendant confessed his guilt in open Court and was sentenced to the penitentiary for—years.

Friday.—Glasgow Hill charged with burglary was arraigned. His counsel which was appointed by Judge Meares submitted to a verdict of larceny which was accepted by Mr. Solicitor Moore who stated he had examined the premises and was satisfied that a case of burglary could not be made out of it.

Irving Washington who was charged as an accomplice of Hill was discharged there being no evidence against him. Hill was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Judgment was taken in a number of *scilicet* cases. The Court adjourned between 1 and 2 o'clock in respect to the National Memorial Day.

Saturday.—Martha Jackson was tried on the charge of larceny and was acquitted.

Anthony Howe, col., charged with malfeasance in office, confessed his guilt in open court; judgment was suspended upon the payment of the cost and resigning his office as a Justice of the Peace in Wilmington Township.

Henry Greville's New Russian Novel, entitled "Markoff; the Russian Violinist," translated in Paris by Miss Helen Stanley, under the immediate supervision of the author, is in press and will be published in a few days, simultaneously with its issue in Paris, by T. B. Peterson and Brothers, Philadelphia. Mr. F. A. Nichols, editor of the Boston Weekly Globe, who has read the translator's manuscript, as well as the proof-sheets of it for Madame Greville, says: "Markoff is a musical novel and an art study, full of beautiful prose and true poetry, and such as could be written only by an artist and genius. The character drawing is marvellous in breadth and analysis, and gives proof of rare artistic skill, while the most delicious fancies, expressed in graceful, poetical and vigorous language, render the author's style incomparably charming. 'Markoff' also shows an unusual degree of dramatic talent, and I know of no work, nor can I remember any one which has pleased me so much both in its ideas and their expression, in its plots and development, in its brilliancy and real value. There is no doubt but that 'Markoff' will be a great success. I believe that Henry Greville is one of the greatest authors of this generation, and is destined to be enrolled as such, for she is full of genius and art. The English version retains the strong, clear style of French with commendable fidelity, and there are a few letters in the novel which are unique, and their style is admirably preserved in the translation." It will be issued in a large duodecimo volume of five hundred pages, bound in morocco cloth, price \$1.50.

MR. EDITOR.—We understand that good progress is being made in the improvement of the Cape Fear river by the closing of New Inlet and the deepening of the Bald Head bar by the suction dredge, Woodbury. The depth on the bar has increased to 11 feet at mean low water, and the Woodbury is dredging and taking away into deep water, at the rate of more than 5000 cubic yards of sand per month. The perseverance in that work, combined with the great increase of tidal currents occasioned by the closing of the New Inlet is sure to make a further great improvement in the depth of water on the bar. While the inlet is thus practically being closed the New Inlet bar is rapidly shoaling, so there is scarcely 5 feet depth on it at low water, making it difficult of entrance for the smallest class of vessels. The commerce seeking entrance at the New Inlet, according to the official records amounts to less than one per cent. of all the commerce of the port. It is all carried by a class of vessels which can now pass around Cape Fear, cross the Frying Pan shoals near the cape, with greater safety than in passing over the New Inlet bar.

There is still a gap in the New Inlet dam, where there is a depth of 5 feet at mean low water, which will be left open as long as the interests of the great improvement will allow. If our representative in Congress, Judge Russell, had been fully informed as to the relative values of the New Inlet commerce and the practicability of its diversion around the cape, he would not have sent his protest against the closing of the New Inlet to the Secretary of War.

It is important for the interest of this city and congressional district, as well as the state and nation, that the Cape Fear river should be thoroughly improved, and it is fortunate that this can be done without serious injury, even to paltry commercial interest.

NEW CHANNEL.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE.) St. John's Lodge No. 1, F & A M, meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall. Wilmington Lodge 319, F & A M, meets 2d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall. Concord Lodge No. 1, F & A M, meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall. Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K. T., meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR, Carolina Lodge 434, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F. Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No. 47, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campanella Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening of each month.

I. O. B. E. North State Lodge No. 222, meet 1st and 3d Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p. m.

O. K. S. B. Manhattan Lodge No. 138, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p. m.

ROYAL ARCHES. Cornelius Harnett Council No. 231, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

These above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Stonewall Lodge No. 1, meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 22, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. O. T. Wilmington Lodge No. 34, meets every Wednesday evening, at Temperance Hall, on Third street.

I. O. R. M. Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Prince & between Front and Second streets.

MASONIC.—(COLORED.) Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

G. U. O. O. F. Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water streets.

I. O. O. G. S. AND D. S. Queen Esther meets every Monday evening.

Star of Liberty, meets every Tuesday evening.

Ingenious, meets every Tuesday evening Union, meets every Wednesday evening.

Union, meets every Wednesday evening.

Damon and Pythias, meet every Thursday evening.

Fidelity, meet every Friday evening.

The above Lodges occupy the second and third stories, in the west end, of Evans building, on Princess street.

Mt. Zion, meets 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner second and Princess streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are constipated, sometimes with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, tingling or sometimes an attendant. Tiredness of the complaints of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

Beware of Imitations.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

dec 8.—1y

PRINT AND PROSPER.

THE NEW STATE,

PUBLISHED AT GREENSBORO,

Is one of the

LEADING REBUBLICAN PAPERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It enjoys a large circulation, and offers superior facilities to the advertiser. Its columns will contain original articles, choice selections, items for the farm and household, summary of the latest news, etc., in fact, everything to make it

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

Published every Thursday at Two Dollars a Year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Post Office Department,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1879.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M.

of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the

United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure

specified by the Department, in the State of

North Carolina from October 1st, 1879, to

June 30th, 1880. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions

to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information

will be furnished upon application to the

Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY,

Postmaster General

may 11.—6w

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

is a Standard Family Remedy for

diseases of the Liver, Stomach

and Bowels.—It is Purely

Vegetable.—It never

Debilitates.—It is

Cathartic and

Tonic.

TRY

IT.

To Have Good Health, the Liver

must be kept in order; its in-

fluently action causes Bilious Attacks,

Jaundice, Constipation, Dropsy,

Headache, Bowel Complaints,

Seasickness, and other Disorders.

The Liver is the seat of material

diseases. The Liver Invigorator pro-

jects the system from Miasmatic

Influences. It Purifies the Blood,

Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.

It has been used

and by the public,

for more than 35 years,

with unprecedented results.

SEE FOR CIRCULAR.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 102 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK CITY.

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS MERITS.

may 18.—1y.

"It is worth double its price"—Ottawa,

(Canada), Advertiser.

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE

FULL SIZE PAPER PATTERNS!

A Supplement will be given in every issue, containing full size pattern sheet for a lady's dress. Every subscriber will receive during the year, a full size pattern sheet, and these alone will be worth more than the subscription price. Great improvements will also be made in other respects.

"Peterson's Magazine" contains, every year, 1000 pages, 12 steel plates, 12 colored (beige) patterns, 12 handsome colored fashion plates, 24 pages of music, and about 30 wood cuts. Its principal embellishments are—

SUPERB STEEL ENGRAVINGS!

Its immense circulation enables its proprietor to spend more on embellishments, stories, etc., than any other. It gives more for the money than any in the world. Its THRILLING TALES AND NOVELLETES.

Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write for "Peterson's." In 1879, in addition to the usual quantity of short stories, Five Original Copyright Novels will be given, by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Jane G. Austin, and Margaret Fuller. The author of "Joshua Allen's" will be given.

Mammoth Colored Fashion Plates. Ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, twice the usual size, and are unequalled for beauty. They will be superbly colored, also. Household and other receipts; in short everything interesting to ladies.

N. B.—As the publisher now pre-pays the postage to all mail subscribers, "Peterson's" is cheaper than ever; in fact is the cheapest in the world.

TERMS (Always in Advance) \$2. A YEAR.

Reduced Prices to Clubs. Two Copies for \$3.50, three copies for \$4.50, with a copy of the premium picture (24 x 30) "Christ Blessing Little Children," a five dollar engraving, to the person getting up the club. Four Copies for \$5.50, six copies for \$6.50, ten copies for \$10.00, with an extra copy of the Magazine for 1879, and the premium picture, a five dollar engraving, to the person getting up the club. Address, post paid.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

May 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market

opened and closed dull, at 25 1/2 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 250 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market opened firm at \$1 05 for Strained, and \$1 10 for Good Strained. Sales of 112 bbls fine rosins at \$2 50 for Extra No 1, \$3 50 for Pale, \$3 75 for Good Pale, \$4 50 for Extra Pale, and \$4 2